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TO-DAY

4.30 Sharp.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號九十月九年七國民華中

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.00	" " " "
9.30	to 10.30	" " " "
10.30	to 11.00	" " " "
11.30	to 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" " " "
1.45	to 2.15	" " " "
2.30	to 4.00	" " " "
4.30	to 6.00	" " " "
6.30	to 8.00	" " " "
8.30 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	" " " "

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
2.00	to 5.00	" " " "
5.30	to 8.00	" " " "
8.00	to 9.00	" " " "
9.00	to 8.00	" " " "
8.30 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	" " " "

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	7.30	8.45	11.10	12.25	2.45	4.00	6.15	7.30	9.45	11.00
SHUI KONG	7.45	8.55	11.25	12.35	3.00	4.15	6.30	7.45	10.00	11.15
Shum Chun	8.00	9.10	11.40	12.50	3.15	4.30	6.45	8.00	10.15	11.30
Shing Mun	8.15	9.25	11.55	13.05	3.30	4.45	7.00	8.15	10.30	11.45
Tai Po	8.30	9.40	12.10	13.20	3.45	5.00	7.15	8.30	10.45	12.00
Tai Po Market	8.45	9.55	12.25	13.35	4.00	5.15	7.30	8.45	11.00	12.15
Shing Mun	9.00	10.10	12.40	13.50	4.15	5.30	7.45	9.00	11.15	12.30
Shum Chun	9.15	10.25	12.55	14.05	4.30	5.45	8.00	9.15	11.30	12.45
SHUI KONG	9.30	10.40	13.10	14.20	4.45	6.00	8.15	9.30	11.45	13.00
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	9.45	10.55	13.25	14.35	5.00	6.15	8.30	9.45	12.00	13.15

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	7.30	8.45	11.10	12.25	2.45	4.00	6.15	7.30	9.45	11.00
SHUI KONG	7.45	8.55	11.25	12.35	3.00	4.15	6.30	7.45	10.00	11.15
Shum Chun	8.00	9.10	11.40	12.50	3.15	4.30	6.45	8.00	10.15	11.30
Shing Mun	8.15	9.25	11.55	13.05	3.30	4.45	7.00	8.15	10.30	11.45
Tai Po	8.30	9.40	12.10	13.20	3.45	5.00	7.15	8.30	10.45	12.00
Tai Po Market	8.45	9.55	12.25	13.35	4.00	5.15	7.30	8.45	11.00	12.15
Shing Mun	9.00	10.10	12.40	13.50	4.15	5.30	7.45	9.00	11.15	12.30
Shum Chun	9.15	10.25	12.55	14.05	4.30	5.45	8.00	9.15	11.30	12.45
SHUI KONG	9.30	10.40	13.10	14.20	4.45	6.00	8.15	9.30	11.45	13.00
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	9.45	10.55	13.25	14.35	5.00	6.15	8.30	9.45	12.00	13.15

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Mun for First-Class Passengers on Notice
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FRIDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

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SATURDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1918.

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[UPON HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).]

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

U Pong, alias U Fook, was indicted for returning from banishment.

The Attorney-General said that prisoner was banished for 10 years, in 1916. He returned the next year and was then banished for life. He was arrested again on August 15th. He had three previous convictions against him.

The prisoner said it was useless for him to say anything. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to two years' hard labour.

CHINESE CLERK, SUCCEEDS TO TEMPTATION.

Leung Tai pleaded guilty to criminal misappropriation of \$3,101, belonging to his employers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

The Attorney-General said that the prisoner was employed in the company of the department of the firm. He was given the money to pay to the credit of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. After receiving it, he disappeared for some days and was arrested at Canton. The pay-in book was received by the firm by some days later.

His Lordship intimated that he wished to hear someone from the shroff's department in regard to the prisoner's position.

Mr. Ho Leung, assistant comptroller, said the prisoner had been employed in the firm for ten years, starting as a "boy" at the age of 14. The prisoner had been in the habit of handling sums of money. Witness admitted that \$3,000 was a large sum to give into the care of the prisoner, who received only \$9 a month as salary, but added that he was an old employee of the firm. Hitherto there had been nothing against him.

It was putting temptation in his way," observed his Lordship.

The prisoner, questioned by the Judge, said he had used all the money and there was no hope of it being restored.

He had no money at all.

His Lordship said the prisoner had pleaded guilty of an offence that empowered the Court to sentence him to 7 years' imprisonment. He took into consideration the fact that nothing was known against him during the 10 years he had worked for the firm, and that he had been subjected to a strong temptation by having had such a large sum of money given into his care. His employers did not wish to press the case, and in giving him a light sentence his Lordship hoped the prisoner would regain his character when he came out of prison, and that he would not appear before the Court again. Prisoner was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment.

THE MURDER OF A CHINESE AMAH.

Luk Chi was indicted for having murdered a Chinese amah named Kwan Kwai at the East Block, Military Quarters, on July 25th.

Both the prisoner and the deceased were employed by Mr. C. W. Bradbury.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) appeared for the defence.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. L. A. Rose (foreman), F. E. Rosser, C. A. Lopez, A. Chopard, D. O'Grady, Y. F. Ribeiro, and P. Tod.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner had admitted that he stabbed the woman. If there was any defence on medical grounds, it rested with the defence to prove it.

On the morning of July 25th, both Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury were out, and the prisoner and the deceased were the only occupants of the house. Shortly after 8:30 a neighbour, Mrs. Brock, heard screams and the sound of crockery being broken issuing from the house, and went to the scene. The woman came out of the sitting-room, bleeding badly, and collapsed just outside the door.

The prisoner also came out of the same room and stood looking at the woman. A little later, Mr. Brock came on the scene and took the prisoner to the Police Station, where he admitted having stabbed the woman. The relations between the prisoner and the woman had been strained.

The day before the murder both had given notice to leave and had been told that they could not go till they were relieved. Later in the day the prisoner had asked his employer to allow him to go, and to let the amah (deceased) remain.

Dr. MacFarlane, Government Bacteriologist, gave evidence that he had found traces of human blood on the knife and the woman's trousers and jacket.

Mr. H. Edwards, of the P.W.D., produced plans that he had drawn of the scene of the murder.

Mr. C. W. Bradbury, the employer of the prisoner and the deceased, deposed that the prisoner did not always wear his hair long and standing erect as at present. The relations between the prisoner and the deceased had been strained, and they had frequently abused each other.

He had seen the woman tantalising the man by making gestures at him. On the day before the murder both the amah and the "boy" tendered their resignations. The "boy" said that he could not remain any longer, and had been told that he could go when witness was able to get another "cook-boy". The woman also wanted to resign because, she said, she could not get on with the "boy".

Next day witness asked prisoner if he would stay if the amah left, but he refused, saying that the woman's relatives would blame him for having lost her her employment.

Mr. Jenkin, in cross-examining witness, suggested that the gesture of tapping her head, which the woman had made on one occasion, led to imply that prisoner was intent on committing a crime.

Witness agreed that the prisoner received this impression at the time. The prisoner was not a particularly brilliant specimen at present, but he was well behaved.

Re-examined: It had not struck witness that the prisoner was being but normal.

Questioned by his Lordship: The woman was 28 years of age, and was strong and healthy.

Mrs. Bradbury stated that the boy and the amah had a quarrel on the morning before the murder.

Cross-examined, witness said that the prisoner's face was quite different now from when he was in her employment.

The woman did seem to have the spirit of tantalising the "boy" and they did not get on well together. Witness could never find out the cause of ill-feeling between them.

Mrs. Brock, who lived next door to the house in which the murder was committed, bore out the Attorney-General's opening statement and added that the prisoner did not attempt to escape, but stood looking at the wounded woman, seemingly very excited.

Cross-examined: The prisoner did not attempt to remove traces of blood from his hands or clothes. He looked dazed and excited. In reply to a question prisoner had stated that he indicted the injuries with a carving knife. The prisoner had not the knife with him at the time.

Questioned by his Lordship, witness could not say whether the prisoner, who was standing, with folded arms, looking at the woman, appeared unconscious of what he had done.

Serjt. "Kid" Marriott said that on the morning in question he was informed of the occurrence by a little boy. When he went to the scene he saw the prisoner standing near the bleeding woman. When witness was taking the prisoner away, the man seemed stupid. At one point he seemed to recover himself and made a start as if to escape. Witness gave the prisoner a blow on the jaw, which quieted him.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, who made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, stated that he found no injuries, none of which was sufficient to cause death, which was due to shock.

Inspector Sim, to whom Serjt. Marriott had handed the prisoner, said, in cross-examination, that the prisoner admitted on the morning after the murder that he had stabbed the woman, but had not taken her money. The man did not seem to appreciate the seriousness of what he was doing.

Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, P.C.M.O., stated that he examined the prisoner on August 5th, with a view to ascertaining his mental condition, and the three succeeding days. Witness came to the conclusion, from statements made to him by the prisoner, that the latter had suffered great provocation, and on a certain occasion had lost his self-control and assaulted the woman with fatal results. The prisoner, although depressed and melancholy, seemed a "quite sane" man. He discovered no symptoms which would lead him to believe the prisoner's brain was not normal.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that he had gathered that the defence was that the prisoner was insane at the time he committed the offence. Doctors often disagreed.

Mr. Jenkin then informed witness of the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and of what had happened on the previous day, as supporting his (counsel's) argument that the prisoner was insane at the time the murder was committed.

Witness replied that, in his opinion, the prisoner did not start out to assault the woman, but to murder her. In view of the facts laid before him, witness thought it possible that when the prisoner committed the murder he did not fully appreciate what he was doing. If the prisoner did not appreciate his action, it would follow that the man must have been labouring under a defect of his reason arising from a momentary disease of his mind. Assuming that the hypothetical case put to witness was put to Dr. Aubrey, it would, in effect, mean what Dr. Aubrey might say—that at the time of the commission of the offence the prisoner's mind was in such an abnormal condition that he might be termed insane at that time.

Questioned by his Lordship, witness said that the prisoner told him he did not know what he was doing. Witness admitted that that might very well have been the position.

Re-examined: He could not say whether, in fact, the man did not appreciate what he was doing. It might, of course, be that he did appreciate what he was doing. Momentary disease of the mind, witness said, would mean nothing less than insanity. He did not think that a person could get into a state of momentary disease of the mind without any previous evidence of insanity.

Witness informed his Lordship that he had questioned the prisoner, during his examination, and had formed his opinion on the answers given him.

Continuing his evidence under re-examination, witness said that he came to the conclusion that the prisoner was suffering from the delusion that the amah had been unfriendly towards him and had persecuted him. Prisoner believed that the woman had given him medicine to make him mad. Prisoner had explained that some months previously the amah had asked him to marry her, but he refused to do so. One of his reasons was that she had bound feet. Prisoner further informed witness that Mrs. Bradbury had complained that he was not as good a cook as he had been. Prisoner explained that he had no idea of assaulting the woman, but on the occasion in question he did not know what he was doing and had cut her with a knife. Under the provocation which he stated he received, witness thought that prisoner's mind was weakened in power and that his self-control was lost when he committed the assault.

Questioned by the Attorney-General as to which was the greater probability—that the man did or did not appreciate what he was doing—witness said that he had had some experience with lunatics. In his opinion, a man might often know the difference between right and wrong and yet not have sufficient power in the higher centres of his brain to stop himself from committing a criminal act. Witness said such a case was loss of self-control under continual provocation. Witness had no evidence of all of the supposed provocation, except the prisoner's own statement.

In answer to a question from his Lordship, witness said that in his opinion the prisoner may have known that he had lost control of his mind, but was not able to stop himself from committing the criminal act.

Witness further stated that he had gone through the antecedents of the prisoner's family, but had not found any traces of hereditary insanity.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin, witness was certain, in his opinion, that the mental condition of the prisoner was such that even if he knew what he was doing he had not sufficient control of himself to desist from doing it.

Dr. G. E. Aubrey, the only witness for the defence, said that he had examined the prisoner and formed the opinion that the man was insane at the time he committed the act, and that the act was only an incident in an insanity which had existed some time previously.

Cross-examined: The other points which made witness believe in the insanity of the prisoner were the latter's previous delusions—one being that he had been made a bad cook, which had been negatived by his master. If a man believed statements which were not true it must be considered that he was suffering from delusions. The two most common forms of delusions were sexual or erotic delusion and the delusion of persecution, from both of which the prisoner suffered. Thinking that the amah had drugged him and that she had murdered him, in the absence of evidence that she had done these things, the belief of the prisoner must be regarded as delusions.

In reply to another question from the Attorney-General, witness said that the delusions had caused prisoner to commit the murder.

Witness, continuing, said that what helped to confirm his belief that the murder was one incident in a chain of insanity was the attitude of "mild curiosity" shown by the prisoner on the morning of the murder.

In reply to a question as to whether he knew of the incident of August 27th, when the woman was trying to shut a door against the prisoner, who was found in the room in an excited state, witness said it seemed to him that on that day the prisoner was insane enough to have committed the murder.

Witness admitted that the evidence would have been very much stronger if the delusions had been mentioned to him (witness), by the prisoner before, rather than after, the murder was committed.

The Attorney-General said that, in view of the evidence of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Aubrey, he thought the best course to follow was to ask the jury to bring in a verdict of "guilty, but insane."

His Lordship agreed, adding that though Dr. Johnson had been called for the Crown, he had, in the fairest manner, given very clear evidence in favour of the defence. The combined statements of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Aubrey had given such clear evidence of insanity that there was no course which it was possible to follow.

The jury brought in a verdict that the prisoner was guilty, but that he was insane.

The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in a criminal lunatic asylum during His Majesty's pleasure.

[UPON HIS HONOUR THE PRINCE JUDGE
(MR. H. H. J. COMPERTZ).]

THE RECENT ROBBERIES IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Chin Chung, Leung Kwan, Fung Luk, Kwong Yu and Sun Sze were indicted for committing three burglaries in dwelling houses in Queen's Road; also with receiving stolen property, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

The first and second prisoners pleaded guilty and stated that the remaining three—two women and a boy—were not parties to the thefts.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case against the two women and the boy: Messrs. J. G. P. Foulds, K. D. Mistry, G. M. Xavier, W. Lyle, A. Cordeiro, F. F. Duckworth, and B. J. H. Bolech.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that the prisoners had committed burglaries at 227, Queen's Road, Central, on the night of August 3rd; at No. 233 on the night of August 15th; and at No. 54, Jervois Street on the night of August 17th. The three houses were situated in a block, more or less triangular in shape, bounded by Hillier Street, Jervois Street and Queen's Road Central. The roofs of all the houses communicated with each other, thereby rendering the houses easily accessible. On the night on which the burglaries were committed no one appeared to have been disturbed, and it was only in the morning that the thefts were discovered. It was found that the roofs of all the houses had been tampered with. In regard to No. 233, Queen's Road Central, a small-sized person, presumably a little boy, had gained entrance through a small iron-barred window and had then let the robbers in. There was a small, dark, rectangular window, which was a little boy who first entered. On August 19th, the Police went to No. 233, Queen's Road Central, but found that the robbers had flown. Information was then received that the robbers were staying at 36, Hillier Street, and the Police proceeded there. The prisoners were all at home at the time of the visit, and the fifth prisoner was noticed throwing something out of the window, which was picked up by a detective and proved to be a pawn-ticket, relating to some property which was subsequently identified by the owner as having been stolen. While the search was proceeding, the third prisoner handed to the Police a quantity of pawn-tickets relating to stolen property. She also returned to the police a quantity of the goods which had been stolen. The fact that the robbers were living together and that they had a quantity of the stolen property in their possession was conclusive proof that they all had a part in the burglaries.

Evidence was then taken.

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" against the two women. The little boy, who informed the Judge that the first prisoner was his elder brother and that he went to the house only for his meals, was discharged.

His Lordship stated that he had no doubt the first two prisoners had methodically committed burglaries, and this was confirmed by their being in possession of burglarious implements. He sentenced them to seven years' hard labour each, and the third and fourth to one year's hard labour each.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Wong Wai was indicted for wounding and putting a Chinese woman at Yaumati, on August 21st.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted. Prisoner: I did not take the wristlet water; I did not know where it was kept. I admit all the other offences, and ask your Worship to have mercy on me.

His Lordship remarked that it looked as if the man had made an attempt to steal and did not succeed, which, from the prisoner's point of view, was not robbery.

The Crown Solicitor: I submit that it is robbery.

His Lordship: That is what it amounts to. How long was the woman in hospital?

The Crown Solicitor: From August 21st to September 3rd. She had to undergo an operation. An amah, also, was wounded.

His Lordship: It is a very serious offence. Where did he get the chopper from? Is he supposed to have taken it there, or to have picked it up on the premises?

The Crown Solicitor: He picked it up in the house. The prisoner was living in the same house as the woman, but was ordered out after about three days. No reason is given for this. He climbed into the house from outside and attacked the woman while she was asleep.

His Lordship: Are the scars on her face the result of the assault?

The Crown Solicitor: Yes. The woman after the attack behaved in a plucky manner. She got up, caught hold of prisoner, and held him down till she fainted from loss of blood.

His Lordship: Yes. She behaved with great bravery. If she would like to be complimented tell her that.

The Crown Solicitor further remarked that when the woman cried out, her amah, who was sleeping in another room, ran to her assistance. She was met by prisoner, who attacked her as well, inflicting a slight injury.

His Honour sentenced prisoner to seven years' hard labour for attacking the woman and to one year for attacking the amah, the sentences to run consecutively.

ARMED ROBBERY AT YAUMATI.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

An armed robbery took place on Tuesday evening at a money-changer's shop in Yaumati. It appears that three men visited the Sing money-changer's shop, No. 303, Shanghai Street, and asked the master, who was standing behind the counter, what was the premium on Canton subsidiary coin. When the master was about to reply, the three men produced revolvers, and one of them opened a drawer in the counter and took out a tray, containing 875 in small coins. The men then left the shop, and the master called out for assistance. A Mr. Gifford, who was cycling past at the time, hearing the cries and noticing three men running in the direction of Pitt Street, gave chase. The man who was carrying the tin tray dropped it with the contents on the ground. He was overtaken by Mr. Gifford, who seized him. Resistance was offered, and the man managed to effect his escape. The tray and the money, however, were recovered. Another robber, who ran up the hillside, was chased by Police Reserve constable No. 128, but the man proved too fleet of foot and disappeared. All the men thus escaped, but the Yaumati Police are on their trail.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

At the O.R.C. ground, Causeway Bay, on Saturday afternoon, the following matches will be played:—

H.K.C.C. v. The Rest (1st Division).
R.E. v. The Rest (2nd Division).
O.R.C. v. The Rest (Junior League Final).

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The treasurer of the above fund gratefully acknowledges the following contributions, for the period ended September 16th:—

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"E. I." \$ 10 Aug. and Sept.
"Ken" 10
"A and F. M." 10
R. Belliole 5
R. Sutherland 5
Messrs. Donnelly 5
"H. B." 25
W. S. Brown 5
A. G. Gordon 10
"Nemo" 10
C. Thorne 10
R. M. Dyer 10
H. P. White 10
"M. S." 10
W. Leask 10
"Anon." 10
E. W. Looker 10
A. H. Skelton 20 Sept. and Oct.

\$200

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

No. 3 COMPANY, ETC.
Inspectors and Sergeants of the Chinese Command are required to attend in uniform at Headquarters Office on Friday, September 20th, at 5.30 p.m. RALLYING.

The following is to be inserted opposite page 59 of the D.O. Book:
The rate with the left hand is abolished. All salaries are to be made with the right hand only. (G.S.P. Memo 403, 14th September, 1918).

JOINED.
No. 2 Platoon.—P.C. 427 Hussain Khan. September 18th, 1918.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

SALE

to

CLUB SECRETARIES

AS

THE OPENING SEASON FOR FOOTBALL, CRICKET & HOCKEY

IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING

THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT

SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY

REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES

MANUFACTURED BY

WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, COLLEGES,

AND

SERVICE TEAMS.

18

Certain-teed Roofing

A "built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is durable and gives the maximum of service. Certain-teed is backed with a definite Guarantee.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,

HONGKONG.

CANTON.



1185

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

FOR

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

JUST RECEIVED

TARTAN RIBBONS

in

all widths.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

DES VUEX ROAD.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VUEX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

1375

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"EURYLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hott's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Sept will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1918. [2436]

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIAS"

having arrived from San Francisco, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 25th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th September, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th September at 10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1918. [2437]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE

FROM NEGAPATAM ex SS "FAZILKA"

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 24th instant, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1918. [2438]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE attention of Members is drawn to

URGENT NOTICE with reference to

"OUR DAY" GYMKHANA, posted at

the Hongkong Club, Race Course, and

Stables.

[2439]

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public and all our

customers that our TELEPHONE

NUMBER has since CHANGED from No.

1918 to No. 2780.

BRITISH-CHINESE TRADING CO.,

6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1918. [2443]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these

EXAMINATIONS will commence on

MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the

Examination at any town where a sufficient

number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates who wish to be examined at any

other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must

apply to the Registrar on or before October

2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be

obtained on application to the REGISTRAR,

The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach

the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten

Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before

October 14th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted

according to the "Regulations for the

Senior and Junior Local Examinations and

for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1918. [2419]

INTIMATIONS

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pender Street, Hongkong, on

THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subject of the Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution viz:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed documents submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of confirming such Resolution and of adopting the proposed new Articles and of the present Articles can be obtained at the Offices of the Company or at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pender Street, Hongkong.

By Order of the Directors, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1918. [2400]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, 11, George Street, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be, and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be, and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, 11, George Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

[2416]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of

Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Mat-heds hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half-Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TENDERS FOR WORKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [2410]

NOTICE.

MOW FUNG & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of Mow Fung & Co., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY, LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of Mow Fung & Co., will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of Mow Fung & Co., up to and including the 31st August, 1918, will be respectively collected by and paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and SEE TO YUEN.

By Order of the Directors, CHOW YU TING, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2418]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

[2421]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Building.

[2400]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

[2422]

WANTED.

AN OFFICE in Central locality. State rent.

Reply to—

Box No. 2424,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2424]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 23rd September, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order, A. B. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2425]

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

10,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 850 Pages on Fine Paper, Edited by—

DR. V. K. LEE and

WOO KWANG-KING.

List Price, \$8.00.

SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UPTO-DATE: Chinese viewpoint; Wade's system of romanization; scientific and technical terms, slang, proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar phrases, and proper places in China included; characters arranged in indexes according to number of strokes and alphabetically; convenient for the desk or carrying.

Send in your order with \$5.00 before it is too late.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED, PUBLISHERS.

[2386]

WANTED.

A FOREIGN NURSE to take charge of two little Girls (age 4 and 2 years) in Peking.

Write and send references to—

MADAME SAINT PIERRE, Banque de Indo China, Peking.

[2423]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desirous to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any

Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults

should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

1528

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

[2421]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Building.

[2400]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

[2422]

WANTED.

AN OFFICE in Central locality. State rent.

Reply to—

Box No. 2424,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2424]

INTIMATION



We have just received

a fresh consignment of

COMPANIA GENERAL

DE TOBACOS DE

FILIPINAS.

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA.

\$3.00 per 100.

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A

CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

[18]

BIRTH.

McLay.—At Calcutta, on the 17th September, the wife of R. M. McLay, International Banking Corporation, a daughter.

[2434]

MARRIAGE.

Taylor.—Corbax.—At St. Augustine's Church, Highbury, London, N., on July 23rd, by the Rev. Canon Crumey, 2nd-Lieut. WELBY CHARLES TAYLOR, R.O.Y.L.I., of Reiss & Co., Shanghai, second surviving son of the late Rev. Walter C. and Mrs. Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, to

Mme. Corbax, of Jussy, Geneva.

DEATH.

Irving.—On September 16th, in France, 2nd-Lieut. ARCHIBALD DENNIS IRVING, R.F.A., died of wounds.

[2438]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE Daily Press.

HONGKONG 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1918

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE

The invitation to the belligerents to meet together for a confidential discussion on the subject of peace is probably issued in the name of Austria because she has previously shown a disposition for a settlement and is not so generally execrated as Germany. We may be sure, however, that despite the assumed indignation of a section of the officially inspired German Press at this exhibition of independence on the part of Austria, the invitation was approved, if not dictated, by Germany. At first sight it may appear

THE WAR.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES ACTIVE IN WEST.

FRANCO-SERBIANS ATTACK IN THE BALKANS.

THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED

UNITED STATES' REPLY TO PEACE NOTE.

GERMANY GLAD TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS.

BATTLE ON ARCHANGEL FRONT. BOLSHEVIST FLEE IN PANIC.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, September 18th.
10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: On the southern portion of our front our patrols brought in a few prisoners.

We slightly advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert and east of Ypres.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

In improving weather yesterday, there was a marked increase in aerial activity. We encountered many hostile machines on the German side of the line, and in many combats we destroyed 20 enemy machines and drove down seven uncontrollable.

We brought down a large enemy bomber after dark.

Sixteen British machines are missing, including two night-fliers.

We successfully heavily bombed four enemy aerodromes, one in the daytime and three at night-time.

During the past twenty-four hours we dropped 30 tons of bombs.

BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, September 17th.
1.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We progressed on Monday in the direction of Le Verquier, north-west of Saint Quentin.

We also slightly improved our position north-west of Hulluch and north-east of Neuve Chapelle.

GERMAN COMMAND DARE NOT ADMIT AMERICAN VICTORY.

LONDON, September 17th.
4.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: During the past twenty-four hours 131 prisoners were captured.

There is plenty of evidence that the enemy is anticipating further concerted attacks at various places.

A captured order points out that the Allies must now be expected to strike heavy blows, and bewails the lack of assault troops as rendering any prospect of a successful counter-attack or effective resistance impossible.

Recent prisoners state that every effort has been made to suppress all news of the American success at St. Mihiel, concerning which alarming rumours prevail. The general impression seems to be that the American victory has been so overwhelming that the German Army Command does not dare to admit the fact.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 17th.
4.05 p.m.

A wireless German official report states: We recaptured the eastern fringe of the height east of Vaux-Aillon.

The enemy east of Laffaux pressed us back slightly.

We repulsed the enemy's partial attacks against Haumont and north-east of Thiaucourt.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS.

PARIS, September 17th.

A communiqué states: During the day the French continued their attacks north-east and east of Nancy, and, despite resistance, they advanced a kilometre on a front of four kilometres capturing 600 prisoners and two L.7 guns.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our aviators were very active on September 15th, blinding the enemy observations. Sixteen German balloons were burnt and 12 aeroplanes were "grasped." Big stations and roads behind the enemy lines were heavily bombed. There were big fires and much damage.

FRENCH CAPTURE SEVERAL POSITIONS.

LONDON, September 17th.
7.00 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated: On the plateau east of the Laffaux Hill General Mangin attacked this morning in the direction of Angardion, on the Soissons-Mauberge road, and the Colombe Farm, near Jouy, and advanced one kilometre on a front of four kilometres, capturing several positions in the valley separating Nancy from the Plateau Jouy, and numerous prisoners and machine-guns.

Despite machine-guns and artillery and vigorous counter-attacks, the French maintained themselves in the captured positions.

The chief feature of the day's fighting was the capture of numerous subterranean passages dug under the plateau, in which the Germans put up a desperate furious defence and lost very heavily.

POSITION DOMINATES CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

PARIS, September 17th.

A Havas message states: The new progress of General Mangin gives a dominating position opposite Chemin-des-Dames, which can be enfiladed.

GERMAN DIVISION'S ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 17th.
4.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters states that evidence is accumulating that the enemy intends withdrawing behind the Hindenburg Line in Lorraine if further pressed. He is burning towns along the Moselle which are likely to fall into our hands, including Doonmartin and Lochaussee, both within the Hindenburg Line.

The Germans had arranged that the Austrian troops should bear the brunt of the attack in the very range of the salient east of St. Mihiel, and ordered them to hold us back until all the Germans had withdrawn. The Austrians consequently suffered very heavily, especially in prisoners. The entire artillery of the Thirty-first German Division was captured.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, September 17th.

A communiqué states: North of the Aisne both artilleries were active.

We raided west of Maisons-de-Champagne and took prisoners. Between St. Hilaire-Grand and Mont Sains Nom, also north of Rheims, we repulsed enemy raids.

AMERICANS' VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 17th.
The papers state that the news from the Woivre front is excellent. The Americans have gone beyond Villers-sous-Remy and reached Vandières, two-and-a-half kilometres from the frontier station.

East and north-east of Jaulny the Americans, following the valley of Rupt-de-Mad, carried a series of strongly fortified positions in the direction of Gorze and Chamblay.

Towards Fresnes the French advanced three kilometres on a front of eighteen, and reached the line east of Watronville and west of Hautecourt, Dieppe, and Morgeville.

MORE AMERICAN PROGRESS.

PARIS, September 16th.

A Havas message says: There is more American progress, namely, a two-mile advance on Meuse.

The Nancy-Verdun line is cleared of the Hun, and the French have resumed control of the two railway lines, extremely useful for the commencement of an Allied offensive, being one of the principal sections of strategic railways in France.

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER VISIT ST. MIHIEL.

President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau paid a visit to St. Mihiel and met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT ATTACK BY FRANCO-SERBIANS.

SERBIANS CAPTURE THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 17th.
2.25 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué, issued last evening, stated: The offensive continues completely successful. The front pierced is now over 20 kilometres.

We have advanced over eight kilometres. So far we have taken over 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns.

A Jugo-Slav Division has reached Kozlak, the most important position in this region.

ENTIRE FIRST LINE CARRIED.

LONDON, September 16th.

A French Eastern communiqué states: Yesterday, after a violent artillery preparation, the French and Serbians attacked enemy works in the mountainous zone of Dobropolje.

The entire first line of Bulgarian positions was brilliantly carried on a front of 11 kilometres, despite the difficulties of the ground.

Many prisoners and guns were taken and important booty was captured. The operations are developing favourably. British and Serbian airmen effectively supported the infantry and bombed the communications.

POWERFUL BULGARIAN POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 16th.
10.20 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns: After an artillery preparation, the French and Serbians, on the 15th, attacked the very powerful Bulgarian positions which had been organised and fortified for over two years.

The whole positions on a front of 15 kilometres, including Veternik, Dobropolje and Sokol, constituting the most important part of the Macedonian front, have been carried.

Several hundred prisoners and a great number of guns and material were captured.

PRELUDE TO GREATER SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 16th.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking at a Greek dinner at the Carlton, referring to the Salonika offensive, stated that the first and second lines of enemy trenches also various important hills have been carried, and 800 prisoners taken. "This is only a prelude to greater successes and triumphs in which the British and Greek troops will take an equal and glorious part."

IMPORTANCE OF SALONIKA FRONT.

LONDON, September 16th.
9.50 p.m.

Interviewed by Reuter's Agency, M. Michalakopoulos, Greek Minister for Agriculture, said that Greece had 200,000 soldiers under arms, and could raise an additional 100,000, but was handicapped owing to lack of shipping. They were immediately commencing to build shipyards. He concluded by stating that he was convinced the Salonika Front was far more important than was generally realised, and "soon there will be big developments there."

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLE ON THE ARCHANGEL FRONT. BOLSHEVISTS ROUTED.

AMSTERDAM, September 17th.

A message from Petrograd says that the Pranda states that a battle occurred on the Archangel front between the Bolsheviks and the French, British and American forces, resulting in the Bolsheviks fleeing in panic.

A number of Bolshevik officers deserted to the British.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITED STATES' NAVY IN EUROPE.

LONDON, September 17th.

Admiral Mayo, Commander of the United States Atlantic Squadron, has arrived in England to inspect the United States naval activities in Europe.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, September 16th.

A wireless Italian official report states: We successfully raided the lines north-west and north of Grappa, improving our positions at some points, and capturing 381 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RAID ON PARIS. TWO RAIDERS FELL.

PARIS, September 16th.

An official report states: A German raiding aeroplane was brought down in a suburb of Paris.

Three German airmen were killed. An official report states: A second German raider was felled by anti-aircraft guns. The machine dropped in the forest of Compiègne.

CASUALTIES.

PARIS, September 17th.

As a result of the air-raid on the 16th inst. six persons were killed and 15 injured.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEFEAT GERMANY ON GERMAN SOIL.

SYDNEY, September 17th.

General Pau, head of the French Mission at present in Australia, in a speech declared, amidst tremendous applause, that the punishment of Germany would not be complete till Germany was defeated on German soil and had tasted the horrors of war she had wrought.

INTER-ALLIED LABOUR CONFERENCE OPENED.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Inter-Allied Labour Conference was opened at Westminster. Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the United States, Greece and Serbia were represented.

Mr. G. H. Bunting, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, presiding, said the conference was called to try and find agreement amongst the Allied Labourers. They were not there as peace at any price men or as defeatists, but as people who desired an honourable and lasting peace. Referring to the Austrian Note, the Chairman said it was their duty to explore all the avenues towards peace.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 17th.

The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

LONDON, September 16th.

The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—Lieut. ALBERT BORELLA (Australian). He captured a machine-gun, also with ten men captured a very strong position, himself shooting many of the enemy. He subsequently inspired his platoon to repulse with very heavy losses two strong counter-attacks, in the second of which his platoon was outnumbered by ten to one. Sergeant JOHN MEZEL, Scaforth. Single-handed he put out of action the crews of two machine-guns. He was killed while attacking another machine-gun which his bravery enabled two other men to put out of action.

Corporal JOSEPH KABEL, Quebec Regiment.—When the whole of his section except one were casualties, he jumped over the parapet and held up the enemy with a Lewis gun. Finally, firing all the time, he fell backwards into the trench mortally wounded. He fired the last cartridges at the retreating Germans while lying on his back in the trench, and before losing consciousness he shouted to the wounded, "Keep it up, boys. Don't let them through. We must stop them." The complete repulse of the enemy at this point was due to his remarkable bravery and self-sacrifice.

AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

New York, September 17th.

Practically the whole Press of the United States uncompromisingly reject the Austrian peace proposal, regarding it as part of a campaign of Teutonic trickery. Congressmen, democrats and republicans, are opposed to it.

The *World* says:—When Germany wants peace she will have to ask for it in her own name.

The *Herald* says:—Our answer is: Not until the Central Powers lay down their arms, withdraw from the occupied territories, and renounce the shameful Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

The *Times* recommends acceptance of the invitation, but no abatement of war preparations.

The *Chicago Herald* says:—To talk of peace now would be vile until the war ends in decisive victory.

Most of the newspapers emphasise that Germany must submit to specific terms outlined by Allied statesmen before peace discussions are undertaken.

ALLIES MAY CAREFULLY CONSIDER NOTE.

LONDON, September 16th.

Well-informed quarters in London are of the opinion that the Allies will carefully consider the Austrian Note. Consequently, an answer cannot be given for some days. It is thought, however, that little good can be done by attending a conference unless certain specific points, such as the Central Powers recognising the necessity of indemnifying Belgium and Serbia, have been agreed to beforehand.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that it would be monstrous to flout the Austrian proposal, and suggests that the Allies should request an expression of the enemy views regarding the possibility of a settlement on the lines such as President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George laid down.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PRESS REFRAIN FROM COMMENT.

PARIS, September 17th.

The Socialist papers do not comment on the Austrian Note, except *Libre*, which definitely opposes the idea of acceptance. PROPOSAL CANNOT PRODUCE PEACE.

LONDON, September 16th.

Speaking at the Colonial Institute luncheon to South African, Australian and New Zealand Pressmen, at the Savoy Hotel, this afternoon, Mr. A. J. Balfour, referring to the Austrian peace proposal, continued:—

The Austrians proposed irresponsible conversations. He did not think there was the slightest prospect that such conversations could be profitably initiated in the present conditions. With every desire to look favourably upon the Austrian proposal, he was utterly unable to say that any practicable result could accrue from accepting it. He pointed out that the Germans themselves had not made anything that could be construed into a definite peace proposal. The German Peace offer of 1916, to which the Austrian proposal referred, was a brief document largely occupied with saying how brave, powerful and invincible the German armies were. It did not contain a single concrete proposal regarding the terms Germany would accept or the peace she desired.

Mr. Balfour read an extract from the 1916 proposal which said that respect for the rights of other nations was not incompatible with Germany's own rights. Mr. Balfour added:—We now know that the suggestion contained what everyone knows to be untrue and which history will stigmatises as untrue. How could Austria say that peace negotiations were started in 1916, and that the present proposals were a continuation of that unfruitful effort?

Mr. Balfour declared this cynical Austrian proposal was not a genuine attempt to obtain peace, but an attempt to divide the Allies. No coalition had ever been so strong as the Alliance, and the enemy would not succeed in breaking up the Alliance. No useful purpose could be served by conversations when there was no misunderstanding between the Allies and the Central Powers. Therefore, the proposed conversations would be of no practical use.

Mr. Balfour, referring to Germany's demand for the return of her colonies, said:—Here, again, is a point upon which there can be no misunderstanding. (Hear, hear.) Germany stands on one side and we stand on the other. (Applause.) It is impossible to conceive that any conversation can bridge over a difference so deep, or restore to the power of Germany those unhappy populations whom she misused, or give back to Germany control over those naval bases which can give her control of a means of communication not only between parts of the British Empire, but between the civilised nations of the world. (Applause.) Nobody in Great Britain could accept this German demand as it stood unqualified. Until the German authorities were prepared to show an open mind in conformity with what the Allies believe to be the cause of justice, civilisation and right, mere conversations would be fruitless. I cannot bring myself to believe this is an honest desire among our enemies to arrive at an understanding upon terms which would be possible for us to accept. Therefore, we have little to hope from this new effort. (Hear, hear.) I am sure it cannot produce peace. (Applause.)

Mr. Balfour, illustrating the difficulty in dealing with any proposal for peace talk at present, drew attention to the speech of the German Vice-Chancellor last week, which was perfectly explicit on several vital questions. Did the Viennese authorities or did they not know of this speech? The Vice-Chancellor, who did not speak for the extremists, but for the liberal wing of the German Government, did not say that Germany would do anything to restore Belgian prosperity or give indemnities to that country; she had wasted, brutalised and ravaged (loud cheers). The German excels when he deals in methods of direct, simple and efficient brutality. When he tries to dress himself in President Wilson's colours or act the part which he thinks President Wilson would like him to play, he is very clumsy, because he is a very ineffectual actor. However he may dress him-

self the mailed fist always appears, and negotiations can never be effected or be fruitful until those responsible for the German policy understand that borrowing and cunningly endeavouring to adopt President Wilson's phrases to their policy at a moment when and everywhere they have the power they are violating the fundamental essentials of all President Wilson's teaching. It is a policy which will never deceive even the simplest-minded amongst the Allies. It seems to me almost incredible that anything good can come of these proposals.

GERMANY'S AIM TO DIVIDE THE ALLIES.

LONDON, September 16th.

Mr. Balfour declared:—The public of the *Entente* countries earnestly and passionately desire peace, but until Germany is willing to look at the problem which confront us in a different spirit from her present spirit, conversations would be useless, and we, therefore, are forced to the conclusion that when they put forward such proposals as these it is not because they think the proposals will be accepted, but because they wish to do something to arrive at an honest understanding with us upon terms which it would be possible for us to accept. I am driven perforce with great reluctance to the conclusion that this is an attempt to weaken the force which is proving too strong for them in the field by working upon those sentiments which are sometimes honourable and sometimes mistaken—honourable in origin, but mistaken in their development—which they believe to exist in all countries, and which they think can be turned to their purpose to work out their ends. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, or almost sure, that this new effort cannot produce peace, and I am sure it will not divide the Allies.

MORE A WAR MANOEUVRE THAN A PEACE NOTE.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Austrian Note continues to be the subject of lively discussion, the chief feature of which is the absolute unanimity regarding the futility of the proposals in their present form. The papers fully endorse Mr. Balfour and welcome President Wilson's uncompromising rejection of the proposals, and warn Austria that she never made a greater blunder if she expects to sow dissension among the Allies. Diplomatic circles are of opinion that one of the motives of the Note was an attempt to calm the restiveness in Bulgaria and satisfy the Turks, who are showing an increasing readiness for some kind of peace. Altogether, the Note is regarded more as a war manoeuvre than as a peace move.

UNITED STATES' REPLY.

WASHINGTON, September 17th.

The official reply to the Austro-Hungarian Note runs:—"The Government of the United States feels there is only one reply which it can make to the Austro-Hungarian suggestion. It is, repeatedly, and with entire candour, stated the terms upon which the United States will consider peace, and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

AMERICAN PRESS APPROVE OF REJECTION.

New York, September 17th.

The Press unqualifiedly approves of President Wilson's emphatic rejection of the Austrian proposal, which was delivered within half-an-hour after its receipt.

GERMAN PEACE CRY INEVITABLE.

PARIS, September 16th.

A Havas message says:—The enemy's peace offensive has taken official shape by Austria inviting the Allies to open a confidential non-binding discussion. The Allied peoples, having been warned, are on their guard against trickery by the Central Powers. A peace cry was the inevitable result of the failure of the German offensive. The Allied attitude is clear. They require reparation, restitution, guarantees and the punishment of the criminals for outrages on French territory. The Austrian Note to the belligerents is a monument of fear and hypocrisy. With the peace proposals came the raid on Paris.

GERMANY WILL GLADLY PARTICIPATE.

AMSTERDAM, September 16th.

The *North German Gazette* says that the German Government is ready, gladly and without delay, to participate in the discussions suggested by Austro-Hungary.

GERMAN OPPRESSION IN ESTHONIA.

BRITAIN REPUDIATES GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY.

LONDON, September 16th.

Replying to a protest by the diplomatic representative of the Esthonian Provisional Government in England against the German oppression in Esthonia, Mr. Balfour has given the assurance that Great Britain repudiates emphatically the claim of Germany to exercise any kind of sovereignty in or right to dispose of Esthonia. No peace not embodying that principle would be satisfactory to Great Britain.

ENEMY'S INHUMAN CONDUCT.

PANORAMA, September 17th.

General Louis Botha, in the course of a message expressing the Government's abhorrence of the torpedoing of the *Galway Castle*, declared:—"The enemy's inhuman conduct will strengthen the South African resolution to give every assistance to bring the war to a successful end."

THE GOLF MATCH.



First Golfer (After magnificent drive): What do ye know about that?
 Second Golfer: Well, it's good; but I'll tell you what, we won't play for the usual ball this time. I'll have you on for a War Bond ticket, loser pays.
 First Golfer: Right-O! But to make it fair, loser shares if the ticket wins a prize.
 Second Golfer: In any case it is \$250 for War Charities, and I think we ought to "Pay the Piper" for our pleasures in these times.

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31st December, 1918.

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AN OPIUM CASE.

An old Chinese woman, who was charged with being in unlawful possession of thirteen taels of prepared opium, was fined \$1,200 by Mr. Wolfe. The opium was confiscated.

CHARGE AGAINST A PEAK SERVANT.

A Chinese servant, employed by Mr. A. Ritchie, of the Peak, was charged with quitting service without notice.

Sergeant (Cushman) applied for a remand on the ground that the complainant could not attend Court that day.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case for a week.

A LEPER IN COURT.

Two Chinese—one a leper—were charged with stealing a piece of zinc sheeting, valued at \$30, from a field in Catchick Street.

Inspector Macdonald asked the Magistrate to discharge one of the defendants as he was suffering from acute leprosy.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced first defendant to a month's hard labour, and discharged the leper, ordering him to be deported immediately.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese woman was charged, on remand, with kidnapping one little boy and selling another for \$25 at Tai O.

A Police-sergeant stated that in connection with the case he was preferring a charge of aiding and abetting against a little boy who was present in Court. He intended to ask the Magistrate, while the case was proceeding, to discharge the little boy, who would subsequently appear as a witness for the prosecution. He also thought that the woman, if found guilty, should be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Monday.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on the Kwong Hing wharf, and when his luggage was searched the contraband articles were discovered concealed in a box with a false bottom.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$300, in the alternative of three months' hard labour, and confiscated the revolver and ammunition.

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and one round of ammunition.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$300, and confiscated the revolver.

GERMAN DYE IN COURT.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of three tins of German dye.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

A salesman at a Chinese shop stated that he bought the dye from defendant for \$4.58 a tin, as he wanted to use it himself. He had since, however, sold it for \$18 a tin. He had known defendant as a marine-hawker for over ten years and had no reason to suspect that the dye had been stolen.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that the defendant should be discharged. At the time when the charge was laid the defendant had nothing in his possession. The goods were in the possession of the last witness, who purchased them and sold them.

Mr. Wood said that provided the constable found someone conveying the goods he was entitled to follow the person up. If the person having the goods could satisfy the Court that he had obtained the goods from a second person, then that person became liable to the Court, unless he could satisfy the Court that he got them from another person, and so on. The defendant was discharged.

AN IMPROVED AIR MACHINE.

The Royal Air Force is now being equipped with a machine the like of which is not in existence, it is believed. In the secret of carrying a maximum supply of petrol has been solved, and as it is exceptionally swift, the old trouble of aeroplanes giving way when within the Hun lines has been to all intents and purposes eliminated. Its climbing powers are little short of the marvellous, it being capable of rushing up 20,000 ft. in a very brief period, carrying with it at the same time many tons of bombs and its usual complement of machine guns. The advantage of being able to rush up to a height of 8,000 yards, keep well outside shrapnel and shell fire till it gets behind the enemy lines to drop its load of bombs, is an overwhelming one.

CHINA AND HIGH SILVER EXCHANGE.

The United States Consul-General, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, Hongkong, in a recent report referring to the high silver exchange, writes:—

During 1917 silver reached its highest value in many years, resulting in a contraction, or, rather, a limitation of business: for with silver at a high value the Chinese producer secures for his exports a correspondingly low price for his goods when sold on a gold-standard market in competition with similar goods from gold-standard countries: while, on the other hand, if he has the money, his silver goes much farther than usual in the purchase of goods produced on a gold-standard basis. Theoretically imports into China from the United States, Europe, and other exporting countries should be stimulated, and to a certain extent they are stimulated, by the high exchange value of silver, although this may so depress silver prices received for Chinese exports that many lines of Chinese goods do not bring enough return to the producer to justify exportation. Unless China can sell its own products it cannot buy other country's products at any price. During the past year there has been so strong a demand in the United States and other countries for certain raw materials produced by China that they have been taken in spite of high exchange and at almost any price in gold. These extraordinarily high prices paid in gold by the United States for its imports from China have not benefited the latter, however, for its returns in most lines of its exports have not been up to normal prices in silver, at least they have not been enough above normal to compensate China for extraordinary costs and expenses in other lines.

During 1917 exchange ranged from around 17 gold to the Hongkong dollar, as American telegraphic-transfer rate in January, down to c.55 in March; thence to around 57 again in April and May and the first part of June. It then commenced to rise and went to c.60 early in July, and then rapidly to 70 in August, and by September 20th reached 74 for the same rate in Hongkong, although that rate was below parity with New York exchange in every other silver market at that time.

Perhaps the most significant and interesting feature of the entire upward movement of silver was the fact that by reason of a special control over the supply in Hongkong, and to some extent in China, dominant banking interests were able to hold the exchange value of the silver dollar far below its actual metal value in the markets of the world. Realising that the advance in the price of silver was too rapid for the commerce of this part of the Far East to adjust itself thereto, the colony's banking interests refused to follow the price of silver in the markets of the world in their exchange rates. On September 22nd, when silver reached its highest point, the telegraphic-transfer rate of the Hongkong dollar was c.77, while the parity of silver, that is, the actual value of silver in Hongkong as determined by its cost in the world's markets at 500 per ounce in London, with freight, insurance, etc., added, was estimated at 4s, or about c.96 gold. Exchange in Hongkong, therefore, was c.17, or about 12.5 per cent, below the value of the silver it represented. In Shanghai on the same date the telegraphic-transfer rate of the tael at \$1.17, with the silver parity of the tael placed at about \$1.30, was c.12, or about 9 per cent, below the value of the silver the tael represented.

This policy of holding down exchange was followed more or less closely during the rest of the year. unquestionably it had a marked effect in protecting the commercial interests of the port, for had there been no prohibition of exports of silver from the colony and no such control of the exchange situation, the result would probably have been the disappearance of the stock of silver in Hongkong banks; the whole system of advances and credits to customers of Hongkong banks would have been destroyed, and the business of the port would have come to a standstill.

Gradually the import and export trade of the port adjusted itself to some extent to high exchange conditions, and Chinese producers in Hongkong's trade territory also met changed conditions accordingly. Notwithstanding this, it is patent that comparatively low exchange is the foundation for the best average import and export trade in China and Hongkong. So the free shipment of Chinese produce is impossible even at present high gold prices, and until China can ship its produce freely to a good market it can and will do comparatively little in the import line.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

A new departure has taken place in regard to women's activities. The appointment of Miss C. E. Williams as Secretary to the Corporation of Insurance Brokers and Agents, Miss Williams has succeeded a man, who left to fill a high post in the insurance world, and whose principal assistant she was for fourteen months. Asked how she gained the qualifications and experience necessary for such an important office, Miss Williams told a representative of *The Daily Telegraph* that she considered the school of practical experience the best possible training. She commenced her business life as a shorthand writer and typist, but she was well educated, and she had no intention of spending her life in that employment. Convinced that she could improve her status only by developing her own powers and knowledge, she attended lectures and availed herself of every chance of acquiring general information of a kind likely to be useful to a secretary. She learned experience in twelve years' experience in a newspaper office, and this offered her a wide sphere, for she had both a variety of work and opportunities of meeting different types of people. Her work as assistant in the insurance office where she is now secretary prepared her for the more responsible work. A definite proof of her success is to be found in the fact that so far as she knows she is the first woman to hold such a position.

MESSRS. EZRA, CHEN AND NIELSEN.

ECHOES OF THE SHANGHAI BASEBALL AFFAIR.

With reference to what occurred in the private discussion at the Mixed Court on Thursday afternoon in the matter of the proceedings taken by Messrs. Judah Ezra, F. Elias and V. Gensburger against Mr. Eugene Chen and Mr. Gordius Nielsen, we understand, says the *N.Y.C. Daily News* of the 14th inst., that the following result was achieved.

Mr. Eugene Chen was produced in answer to the summons against him by his counsel, who pointed out that he, Mr. Chen, had never meant to run away from the summons—merely that he was sick and wished to go to America for the benefit of his health. An undertaking was given that the security for Mr. Chen's appearance when required would be paid, and the hearing of the action against him was postponed for four months.

Mr. Ezra and his friends then insisted that Mr. Gordius Nielsen should desist from publishing scurrilous articles about themselves in regard to the baseball scandal. Mr. Gordius Nielsen, in reply, is understood to have stated that he was willing to desist, on condition that Mr. Ezra and his friends would cease writing letters to such papers as cared to print them offering to lay large sums that nobody could prove them guilty of bribery. On these terms the public will be glad to know that both parties consented to desist from further indulgence in print. In all probability the public would be quite satisfied with this undertaking, without any prospect of the affair being raked up again four months hence.

When Mr. Chen returns from America, the whole episode reminds one on both sides of the lady who went to confession burdened with the fact that she had kissed a man who was not her husband. On being asked when this grave sin had been committed, she replied, "Twenty-five years ago," and on being told that she need hardly have any further tenderness of conscience on that score, she replied, "Yes, Father, but I do love talking about it."

MR. NIELSEN'S FACE SLAPPED.
 The matter unfortunately does not rest here. In connection with the above agreement, there was a further call for proceedings at the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Verbruggen, Belgian Vice-Consul and Acting Danish Assessor, who was to sit, had arrived, but through some misunderstanding Mr. C. P. Byrne, the British Assessor, did not put in an appearance.

While the parties concerned were in the court-room waiting for the Court to sit, Mr. Verbruggen being in the chambers, Mr. Gordius Nielsen walked over to Mr. Judah I. Ezra, shook a finger, and called him a swindler.

Mr. Ezra asked Mr. Nielsen if he would repeat what he had said. Mr. Nielsen repeated his remark, with a forceful adjective prefixing the word "swindler."

Thereupon Mr. Ezra slapped Mr. Nielsen on the left cheek. The Court was not in session, in fact no officers of the court were in the room, so there were no official witnesses of the affair. Friends of each stepped forward and the scene ended with Mr. Nielsen's repeating his epithet and saying that he should summon his assailant before the British Police Court this morning.

Court officials came in after it was all over and announced there would be no proceedings because of Mr. Byrne's absence, and after that nothing further happened, at least not in the vicinity of the Mixed Court.

MARRIAGE.

[FROM "PUCK."]

Marriage is one of the little problems of civilization. There was a time, way back in the Stone Age, when no one ever thought of doing anything of the sort, but gradually the habit swept over the entire educated world, just like the use of tobacco—which antedated it by only a small margin.

Men get married for a variety of motives—for a home, a housekeeper, for someone to answer the telephone or remind them when to get a haircut. Women have only two reasons: they marry either because they do not want to go to college or because they have been to college.

Men suffer most from married life, because they are brought up in the touching old superstition that they were created free and equal.

Daily living with the idea of marriage produces a wonderful thrill. It is like seeing how far you can lean out of a window before you fall. Only there are records of people leaning out of windows who have drawn back in time.

Every one is supposed to marry in order to have seen life—just as every one is supposed to have learned to play bridge or to dance. One experience in any of these lines is usually sufficient. You seldom care to repeat.

In the old-time circuses there was always a Happy Family of miscellaneous animals. And there was always a sign on the cage telling how long the Happy Family had lived together without a renewal. Marriage is like that. People count the years they have lived together and boast about it. At the end of twenty-five years they give a party and receive congratulations on the successful completion of their endurance test. Their friends present them with silver trophies on this occasion, and if they last out another twenty-five years they get gold prizes.

The chief trouble with marriage, according to many who have experienced it, is that each game lasts so long that there is almost never time to play the rubber. There are a million ways to get married. There are only three to get out—suicide, divorce, and murder.

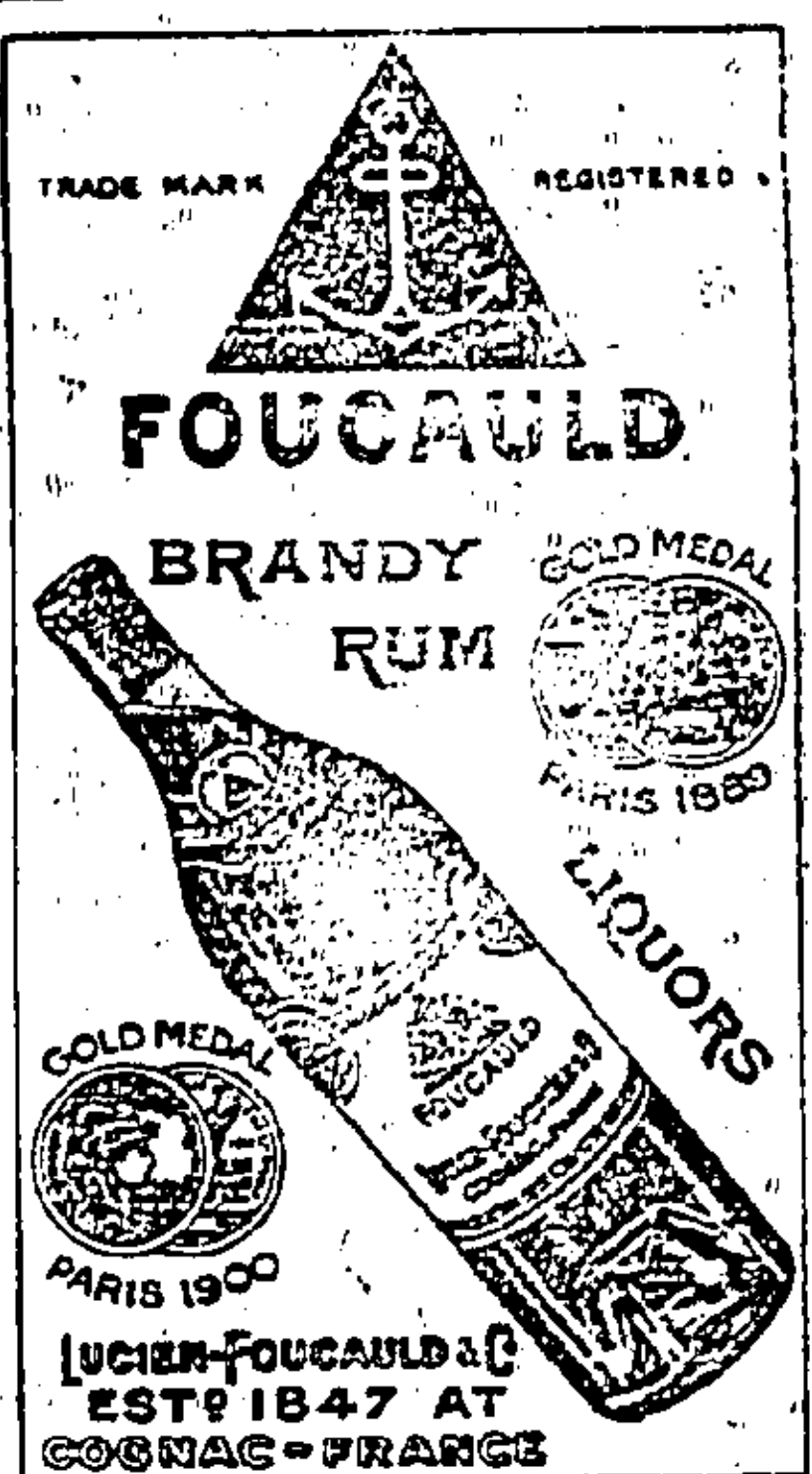
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THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

REVIEW OF FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

CHINESE POLITICS—GERMAN PENETRATION.

The annual meeting of the China Association was held at the offices of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., on July 30th. Mr. Frederick Anderson presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. George Jamieson, C.M.G., R. Chatterton Wilcox (Hon. Treasurer), F. J. Abbott, Sir Frederick Bourne, C.M.G., Geo. B. Dodwell, H. S. Hancock, W. Harwood, J. S. Haskell, Robt. H. Hill, Edgar J. Houle, J. D. Hutchison, H. H. Joseph, Jas. W. Lang, Wm. D. Little, J. R. Michael, Harold S. Moss, D. C. Rutherford, F. Salinger, R. S. Salinger, Chas. Watney, T. H. Whitehead, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Wilcox.

The Chairman said:—
The report deals shortly with the political situation in China since we last met. With her entry into the war, China has become directly involved in international issues of the gravest character. Her geographical position alone—the fact that her frontiers march for thousands of miles with those of Russia—cannot but have, under existing conditions, a disquieting influence upon China. Bolshevik rule, or misrule, has become synonymous with anarchy in its most aggravated form, and even if the internal condition of China were one of profound peace, she could hardly fail to be affected by the violent upheaval in the territory of her next-door neighbour. Looking back a good many years, one can now see that if the penetration outlined in the Cassini Convention had not been checked by Japan, the situation in the Far East would probably have been much more complicated than it is to-day. If the German penetration of Russia were to become effective and permanent the consequences would be of vital importance to China, and she would be in imminent danger of experiencing a repetition of the barbarous excesses of the German troops in the Boxer expedition, but on a much vaster scale. Therefore, although China from her geographical position is at present a long way off from the great conflict in Europe, if the result of the conflict were inconclusive, it would almost certainly bring sorrow and desolation to her own doors. With the possibility of such danger looming without, it surely behooves all patriotic Chinese to do their best to put an end to internal dissension and unrest. The revolution or civil war in China has been caused by a struggle for power between sections of the Government and their followers, whilst the great mass of the people stand aloof from the quarrel, but revolutions and civil wars generally bring into operation forces, which those who stir them up are often quite unable to control. So it has been in Russia; at first the revolution there was comparatively peaceful and orderly, but as time went on the more violent elements in the country have asserted themselves, with the result that chaos rules supreme. Events may move more slowly in China, but the official and parliamentary classes are very shortsighted if they do not see that prolonged unrest may sooner or later lead to widespread violence, perhaps to a rebellion like that of the Taipings, but on a greater scale, and if that happens the Northern, Southern, and Central Parties alike may be overwhelmed in a typhoon of outrage and horror such as has overwhelmed Russia under the Bolsheviks. (Hear, hear.) Just as it suited the Germans to thoroughly disorganise Russia, so it will fall in with their far-reaching schemes to have China thoroughly disorganised, partly with the object of damaging the interests of the Allies there, and partly to enable them to fish in troubled waters, so that by prolonging internal unrest, China is clearly playing into the hands of those who want her to remain weak and helpless. The Chinese are a people of character and ability, who, in their private affairs, thoroughly appreciate the importance of stability, and if they could only bring into the management of their national administration the skill, prudence, and probity which are so often seen in the handling of their private affairs, they would soon materially increase their own prosperity, as well as that of their country.

UNPREPARED FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Since 1911 they have had, as a nation, though not, perhaps, individually, seven long years—seven years of unrest. As far as one at a distance can judge, the root of the trouble is that an attempt has been made to introduce a form of Government for which the country is not yet prepared. A huge population which has been accustomed to be governed for thousands of years cannot expect to acquire the power of governing itself in one or two thousand days. We hear a great deal about the parliamentary party competing for power with military governors, but it seems clear that any parliament which may be elected in China can, in the nature of things, only be directly representative of a very small percentage of the people. Under these circumstances it would appear to be not unreasonable that, at the outset, the powers of Parliament should be limited to correspond with the basis of its representative character, and be gradually extended in the light of experience. The old contest between Peking and the Provinces not only continues but has become accentuated since the Government has assumed the Republican form. Under the Empire the semi-independence of the provinces was a source of weakness to China, but disintegrating tendencies were kept in check, as no Viceroy was, in the last resort, strong enough to defy the

authority of the Emperor. One great difficulty in the present administration is that the President, who has replaced the Emperor, does not command the same authority; this weakness of the Central Power has been more evident since the death of Yuan Shih-kai. The provincial authorities are in possession of powers which make it almost impossible to establish a really strong and effective Central Government. Provincial Governments have control of internal Customs and Excise in the form of *lekin*; they have control of local troops, and have to find a large proportion of the revenue to pay them; they have the development of mining and industry, to a great extent, under their control through their powers of taxation, and they control the local mints, while the Central Government controls the national Army and Navy, Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Finance, Interior, Communications, etc. In theory the Central Government is supreme, but in practice a great deal of real power rests with the provinces; there is constant friction in administration, and in connection with the appropriation of revenue. China is a house divided against itself. There is no clear dividing line to show where central authority ends and provincial begins; and there is constant strife caused by overlapping authority and by encroachments on one side or the other. Not only is there dissension between the central and provincial authorities, but friction often arises between the provinces themselves. At the present time there is a kind of triangular duel going on between the Northern, Southern, and Central Provinces, with disastrous results to the country as a whole.

FEDERALISM IN CHINA.

China is another object lesson which shows that it is much easier to upset the Government of a country than to establish a new one in its place; it is also much easier for the Central Government of a country to delegate its powers and authority than to resume authority after it has been given away. In these days we hear a great deal about the advantages of a Federal Government and Home Rule, but experience in China shows how dangerous it is to delegate to Provincial Administration powers which it is essential that the central authority only should possess if the country is to be strong and united. It is extremely unlikely, for example, that any system of Government under which local administrations acquired powers similar to those of the Provinces in China would produce in the West results exactly the reverse of what has happened in the East. Therefore, in framing any scheme of devolution for this country, it would be wise to bear in mind the experience which China has had of the disastrous results arising from conflicting authority. No doubt it will not be easy to unravel the tangle into which affairs have been allowed to get, either in the extreme East or extreme West of the old world, but whatever the eventual solution of her difficulties may be, China might do worse in the immediate future than follow in the footsteps of the great democracies of the West, who, in these times of national crisis and danger, have concentrated power in the hands of one leader. If old-established parliaments have found it necessary to delegate full powers to a small war cabinet or to a single leader in war time, it hardly seems an opportunity time for China to transfer control of her Government to a new and inexperienced assembly of five or six hundred self-seeking politicians. (Cheers.) In addition to her political troubles China suffered from a natural calamity, which caused widespread suffering. In any other times than these the flooding of a thickly populated area of from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles would have attracted world-wide attention. Even in the midst of a great war much sympathy was felt in the West for the people of North China in their misfortune. There seems some prospect that under the advice of foreign engineers steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity on so extended a scale.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

Notwithstanding her internal troubles China has been able to take timely and effective steps for the protection of her own and international interests at Harbin. She has also concluded a friendly agreement with Japan for co-operation between the two countries in the event of intervention in Siberia becoming necessary. The question of intervention in Russia on a large scale is still undecided; it involves taking considerable risks, but non-intervention in the long run, as the development of German power in that country would be a serious menace to the whole East. Fortunately the Germans have made another colossal blunder in their treatment of Russia when they had her at their mercy. If reports are true, they are as much hated in the provinces, which they have over-run in Eastern Europe, as they are in the West, except, perhaps, amongst those classes who, under their corrupting influence, have shamefully betrayed their country. (Cheers.) All of the Allies are as deeply interested in the suppression of anarchy in Russia, in the restoration of order in that vast territory, and in her rehabilitation as a Great Power under a settled Government, as Germany is in seeing her remain weak and divided, her population so crushed under a reign of terror, that even Government under the German jack-boot would be regarded as a welcome relief. The Allies have taken some preliminary steps to counteract German penetration on the Murman Coast, but the most effective steps can only be taken in Siberia; certain steps have already been taken there, and it is decided to intervene there in force commensurate with the object to be attained, we may look forward with confidence to the great part which Japan will take. Either alone, or, perhaps, in co-operation with America, which is the only other Power at present in a position to send a large expedition, Japan would give backbone to a national movement in Russia in support of law and order, of honour and good faith; her entry into

the war with all her strength would prove to be a very important factor in bringing the war to an early and satisfactory end.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

In the report we touch upon the financial position of China which, but for the internal troubles, would have been exceedingly prosperous. In Exchange alone the combined Customs and Salt Revenue in 1917 represent an increase in sterling revenue of £8,000,000 over 1915, and Exchange has been still higher this year. The suspension of the Boxer Indemnity payments, which amounted to over 3½ millions sterling a year, and the stoppage of the India opium trade, which formerly amounted to about 30,000,000 £7s. or about £12,000,000 a year at current Exchange, and the saving in Exchange on the £7,000,000—the total amount required now to meet China's foreign indebtedness—(only half the amount in *taels* has to be found, as compared with pre-war days)—together with the development of minerals and other exports, must go a considerable way towards turning the balance of trade in favour of China. In that case China will become a buyer of silver instead of a seller. The strong demand for silver for currency purposes in the East continues, and the price has been remarkably steady ever since the arrangement to take a large quantity from America at \$1 an ounce came into operation. We do not hear much nowadays about the danger of over supply of the precious metals. The fact is, there is not enough either of gold or silver for the requirements of the world's currencies. Perhaps, if silver remains steady for an extended period, the principal nations of the world may, after the war, recognise that it is an essential element in the world's currency, and may seriously consider whether it is not advisable once more to establish a world's currency, for which gold and silver at a fixed ratio will be the metallic basis.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Your Committee has had further correspondence regarding the question of trading with the enemy after the War. As we all know, before the War every facility was given to German firms in China to enable them to compete with British firms in our export trade with China. Our trading door was kept wide open, and every encouragement for peaceful penetration of our trade was given to German firms by their British correspondents. The Germans took full advantage of the position, and succeeded in taking a considerable proportion of our trade out of our hands. I need not go over old ground in accounting for their success—that was referred to at some length at our annual meeting last year—but, however much we may have believed before the War in their apparent friendliness, however convinced our shipping merchants and banks may then have been that German firms had no ulterior aims in supplying British merchants in China, but that their sole object was to build up a mutually profitable business with their English friends, it is incredible that the events of the last four years have not opened the eyes even of those who did not want to see. Some of us, at any rate, now realise that German commercial competition was not only commercial but had a deeper significance, and that the efforts of her merchants in China, as elsewhere, were not unconnected with her general political policy. The liquidation of German firms at Hongkong showed that they incurred great risks by giving long and dangerous credits, and carried on their trade in English goods in many lines at a loss, or for an inadequate margin of profit, considering the risk taken. On this subject Mr. Balfour, in a recent speech, said that "German commercial policy aimed at using every effort of the State to force German commercial penetration into every country of the world, not for the purpose of adding wealth, even to the general policy of domination, and that made it dangerous—he had no objection whatever to trade rivals, but the Germans looked on the whole question as merely part of the 'Weltpolitik'." In the House of Commons last week, the President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley—referring to the great German banks, said: "They were established, not to take in this country, but as part of a deliberate national policy of commercial and political penetration." The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland—in the same debate, said: "There was no question that the object of Germany in time of peace had been, by its methods of finance, to penetrate foreign countries and to subordinate them, not for purely commercial purposes alone, but for ulterior purposes. The Germans had borrowed money cheaply in the London market, and used it in order to compete with British enterprises. Under this system it suited them to get control of our trade with China, while taking care to keep their own German trade in their own hands, and progress in this direction. There is little doubt that after the War the Germans will try on the same game; but as they have proclaimed from our downfall, it is to be hoped that we shall take them at their word and give them the cold shoulder. (Cheers.) To do this effectively we should take a leaf out of their book and systematically organise our trade, so that it cannot again be used as a means of undermining our position in China. We should aim at the English ship there standing on its bottom. That, however, is a difficult goal to attain. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are many people in this country who, even to-day, contemplate the resumption of business relations with Germans at the earliest possible opportunity, and who may even renew all former facilities. It is very doubtful whether anything short of a *force majeure* will restrain them. Perhaps the Trading with the Enemy Act, or

some of its provisions, may not be repealed immediately after the conclusion of peace; the determination of British sailors to object to carrying goods for Germans in British ships, and the effect of public opinion, may prove to be strong counterweights against any of our people falling on the neck of 'their German friends' with indecent haste after the conclusion of peace.

CONSULAR, NAVAL AND MILITARY PAY.

Your Committee have carried on a lengthy correspondence with different Government Departments on the subject of Consular, Naval and Military pay on the China station. Salaries are in sterling, but are paid out there in dollars, which is the local currency. Before the War, Exchange was about 1s. 9d., so that men in the Services got about 11s. dollars for every pound of their pay. At present Exchange the dollar is about 3s. 6d. in China, so that the Services only get 3s. dollars for every pound—in other words, up to last year they were on half pay. But this is not the worst—cost of living has gone up in China as elsewhere—I cannot say how much, but everything is much dearer; and, while everything else out in the East is free from English taxation, His Majesty's Services have to pay increased taxation, just as if they were resident at home. The cumulative effect of all this, is that half pay became little more than quarter pay, which is quite insufficient to enable men in His Majesty's Services to live without running into debt. Telegrams from our branches at Hongkong and Shanghai tell us that the whole British communities there look upon the present state of affairs as a scandal, and have pressed us again and again to make representations to the Government. We have done so, and a small, though quite inadequate, concession was made about a year ago, but we have reason to believe that a more satisfactory provision will be made in the near future, for the Diplomatic and Consular Services. As regards Naval and Military pay the position is less satisfactory. A grudging and totally inadequate response was made last year by the Treasury, by which about half the loss in Exchange is borne by the Government; the other half of the loss—the whole increase in the cost of living and the increase in taxation—has to be borne by the Services. It is impossible not to contrast the Government's unyielding attitude towards the members of Trade Unions at home, where increase of pay is demanded. (Cheers.) It does not show zeal for the public welfare to treat men in the Services unfairly, because they do not threaten to strike, and it is certainly not in the national interests that His Majesty's Services should be so treated, that there cannot but be general discontent. It cannot even be urged that the Treasury was obliged to object to any increase in salaries, as it must jealously guard the public purse whenever and wherever it can, in view of the great expenditure on the War and the heavy burdens on the taxpayers. In this case the Hongkong Government unofficially offered to bear the whole burden of the loss in Exchange incurred by the Naval and Military Services for the duration of the War, and would probably have made their generous contribution retrospective. They have already given full compensation for the loss to their own Civil Service. His Majesty's Government were therefore in the position that they could have treated the Services fairly and justly, as regards loss in exchange, without any charge whatever on the taxpayers of this country, and if they had allowed this to be done, and had given a war bonus to cover the increased cost of living, the whole trouble would have been satisfactorily settled for the time being, at any rate. We still hope that when the settlement regarding Consular salaries is announced by the Naval and Military question will be reconsidered, and that the Hongkong offer will be accepted. We have from time to time made representations to the Ministry of Shipping when cases of hardship have been brought to our notice by members, and are glad to acknowledge that prompt consideration has been given to the grievances to which we have called attention, and in some cases redress has been obtained.

CHINESE LABOUR CORPS—THE CHINA CONTINGENT.

The Committee of the Y.M.C.A. draw our attention to the excellent work they were doing in France in connection with the Chinese Labour Corps there, and asked us to do all we could to support them. We issued an appeal to members and received generous support, amounting to over £15,000. We have reason to believe that the Labour Corps are grateful for what the Y.M.C.A. has done for them, and that the sympathetic expression of our interest in its welfare has made a good impression on China. Our Secretary—Mr. Wilcox—has devoted a good deal of his time in connection with the large contingent, which has voluntarily come home to join His Majesty's Forces. He is compiling a War Book, giving the record, as far as possible, of every man who has joined up—a work that involves a good deal of labour, seeing that the contingent numbers about 2,500 men. This work he has been assisted by Mr. O'Sullivan, who has been invalided out of the Service. Mr. Wilcox has also administered the generous subscriptions which have been sent home from Shanghai for cases of distress. The funds at his disposal have been expended with care and discrimination, and have relieved many cases of hardship. The Far East has many reasons to be proud of this great struggle, have repented it in this great struggle (loud cheers.) They have served with distinction and many have received decorations; but the cost has been great—the casualty list has been heavy; many of the very best have fallen, and the long-drawn-out anxiety still continues day after day. The Chairman concluded by proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Jamieson, C.M.G., and carried unanimously.

Mr. George Jamieson was re-elected president for the ensuing year. The Chairman (Mr. F. Anderson), the Vice-Chairman (Mr. C. H. Ross), and the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox) were also re-elected.

The following General Committee was elected *ad hoc*:—Lord Incheuch, Sir T. Sutherland, Sir Walter C. Hillier, Sir Alfred Dent, Sir Frederick Bourne, Sir Charles Dugdale, Messrs. F. Anderson, Byron Brennan, C.M.G., F. Cornes, G. B. Dodwell, W. Fisher, R. S. Gundry, C.B., Wm. Harwood, J. S. Haskell, R. H. Hill, G. Jamieson, C.M.G., H. D. C. Jones, H. H. Joseph, W. D. Little, H. W. Robertson, C. H. Ross, D. C. Rutherford, Charles V. Sale, F. Salinger, Gershom Stewart, M.P., H. D. Stewart, A. M. Townsend, T. H. Whitehead, R. Chatterton Wilcox, and A. G. Wood.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the China Association for the year 1917-18, after reviewing the circumstances of China's entry into the war and the political conditions prevailing in that country, states:—

FINANCE.

Under ordinary circumstances the financial position of the Chinese Government ought to have been exceptionally favourable. The Customs revenue was a little higher than in 1915, while the Salt revenue was only slightly less, the two combined being about a million *taels* less than in 1915. But owing to higher exchange the revenue from these two sources represented an increase of about £4,000,000 over 1915 and nearly £8,000,000 over 1915.

As the total amount required for the service of China's known Foreign Debt is in round figures about £10,500,000, including the Boxer Indemnity, it is clear that, compared with pre-war times, the rise in exchange in the last three years has been a great relief to the Chinese Exchequer. In addition to the saving in exchange the Boxer Indemnity payments, amounting to about £3,650,000 per annum, have been suspended for five years in agreement with the Allied Powers, thus reducing China's total annual foreign indebtedness for the next five years to less than £7,000,000, or roughly only about 37 per cent. of the combined Customs and Salt Revenue at the present exchange. Instead of having a considerable surplus to deal with, however, the Chinese Government is continually raising small loans in Japan on a basis of about 7 per cent., for which it is pledging no security after another. The explanation probably is that owing to internal dissension many of the Provinces are withholding revenue, while the Central Government are dissipating more on military expeditions in Central China, carried on with undisciplined troops, than the amount saved by the suspension of the Boxer Indemnity and by the rise in exchange.

GOVERNMENT TRADING.

During the year there has been a considerable development of direct trading in actual practice, and therefore my Committee hope that his Majesty's Government will impress upon the British representatives on the International Commission the great importance of maintaining the feature of simplicity to the greatest possible extent. It would also be desirable to extend the specific tariff to as many articles as possible, some of which in the past have paid duty on an *ad valorem* basis. My Committee would strongly urge that the differentiation in favour of land-borne merchandise over sea-borne goods should not be increased, if it cannot be altogether abolished, and that the differentiation should be limited to three-tenths of the present duty. This reduction was in the first instance granted to Russia (Convention of March 4th, 1902, and Revised Convention of April 27th, 1909) in order to counter-balance, to some extent at least, the heavier cost as compared with sea transit of transporting goods by the long overland caravan route. When, as a result of the war of 1914, the French annexed Tongking, they invoked the Russian precedent and claimed a reduction on the maritime tariff for merchandise passing over the frontier into or out of China. By the Consular Convention of June 25th, 1917, the keys on imports into China were fixed at seven-tenths and on exports from China at six-tenths of the maritime tariff. Other Powers, after occupying territory on the Chinese border, demanded similar concessions (e.g., Great Britain by the Burmah Convention, and the Japanese in respect of Liaotung and Korea). But in none of these later instances was the demand really justified, because in none had merchandise to be carried long distances overland; and even in Russia the justification has ceased to exist, now that the railway has supplanted the caravan. It is suggested, therefore, that this differential treatment might well be done away with. If it is not abolished every increase of duty manifestly increases the extent of the differentiation, and if the principle is now admitted to be three-tenths of any increase in duty is to be remitted on land-borne merchandise, it will certainly be claimed when the higher tariff agreed to in the Mackay Treaty comes into operation. In that event the differentiation in favour of land-borne merchandise would amount to 37 per cent., which would become a prohibitive handicap against sea-borne goods for the Manchurian market.

My Committee hope that his Majesty's Government will make very effort in the future to get all preferential terms done away with, and if abolition proves to be impracticable, to urge that the differentiation be limited to three-tenths of the existing tariff. They would further respectfully suggest, as a lever towards that end, if the statement is to be perpetuated and is to be proportionately increased with every increase of duty, to the advantage of other Powers and the disadvantage of British interests, that it should also be claimed on land-borne merchandise imported into China by the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Association has been interested in a great variety of subjects during the year; the importance and volume of the correspondence has not been exceeded at any time during the war. It is, however, inadvisable to publish much of it in the annual report; the shortage of paper and the difficulties of printing also accentuate the necessity for keeping the book within the narrowest limits possible. At the same time, though there is little to show for the work done, members accustomed in pre-war days to a bulky volume may be assured that any matter in which the Association can usefully intervene receives the fullest attention.

Further correspondence has been carried on regarding the conditions upon which trading with the enemy may be resumed after the war.

Representations have been repeatedly made to H.M. Government about the inadequate scale of the salaries of Consular Officers in the Far East. The concessions already made in the rate of exchange at which salaries are paid, in the opinion of the Committee, fall far short of the requirements of the case. It is understood that this question is still under consideration, and it is hoped that more satisfactory arrangements will be made before long.

The Committee have urged upon His Majesty's Government the necessity for dealing with the heavy losses suffered by the Services in China owing to the great rise in exchange. The concessions granted up to the present time are far from adequate and do little to redress the grievances under which the Services are suffering.

An appeal to provide huts for the China Labour Battalion in France was made to us by the Y.M.C.A. A fund was opened by the Committee and was generously supported by members and friends connected with the Far East. The total amount raised so far is £12,322 1s.

REVISION OF CHINESE CUSTOMS.

On January 3rd, 1918, the Board of Trade (Commercial Department) wrote to the China Association to the effect that his Majesty's Government, as also the Governments of the other Powers having Treaty rights in the matter, had agreed to a revision of the specific rates of duty inscribed in the Chinese Customs Tariff, with a view to re-establish these rates on the basis of an effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and intimating that the Board would be happy to consider any suggestions which the Association might have to offer as to the proper rates of duty to be imposed on Articles specified in the existing Chinese Tariff in which the members were interested.

In reply the following letter, signed by Mr. F. Anderson, the Chairman of the Association, was despatched to the Board of Trade on February 5th:

We are unanimously of opinion that for a revision of the specific rates of duty laid down in the existing Chinese Customs Tariff the average values of the various classes of imports at the time of landing in China during the year 1911, 1912, and 1913 would be a fair and equitable basis.

My Committee venture to suggest that the new draft tariff should be formulated by a Commission sitting in Shanghai, where fuller information both about the present classification and changes which it may be desirable to introduce into the new schedule will be obtainable. It was recognised in 1902 that to hold Revision Committee meetings in Peking was impracticable, because when any difference of opinion on the question of value arose it would be necessary to refer the point to Shanghai to be thrashed out, and endless delay would result. It will be no less necessary that the revision negotiations now proposed be conducted at Peking.

The present classification has, on the whole, proved to be simple and effective in actual practice, and therefore my Committee hope that his Majesty's Government will impress upon the British representatives on the International Commission the great importance of maintaining the feature of simplicity to the greatest possible extent. It would also be desirable to extend the specific tariff to as many articles as possible, some of which in the past have paid duty on an *ad valorem* basis.

My Committee would strongly urge that the differentiation in favour of land-borne merchandise over sea-borne goods should not be increased, if it cannot be altogether abolished, and that the differentiation should be limited to three-tenths of the present duty. This reduction was in the first instance granted to Russia (Convention of March 4th, 1902, and Revised Convention of April 27th, 1909) in order to counter-balance, to some extent at least, the heavier cost as compared with sea transit of transporting goods by the long overland caravan route. When, as a result of the war of 1914, the French annexed Tongking, they invoked the Russian precedent and claimed a reduction on the maritime tariff for merchandise passing over the frontier into or out of China. By the Consular Convention of June 25th, 1917, the keys on imports into China were fixed at seven-tenths and on exports from China at six-tenths of the maritime tariff. Other Powers, after occupying territory on the Chinese border, demanded similar concessions (e.g., Great Britain by the Burmah Convention, and the Japanese in respect of Liaotung and Korea). But in none of these later instances was the demand really justified, because in none had merchandise to be carried long distances overland; and even in Russia the justification has ceased to exist, now that the railway has supplanted the caravan. It is suggested, therefore, that this differential treatment might well be done away with. If it is not abolished every increase of duty manifestly increases the extent of the differentiation, and if the principle is now admitted to be three-tenths of any increase in duty is to be remitted on land-borne merchandise, it will certainly be claimed when the higher tariff agreed to in the Mackay Treaty comes into operation. In that event the differentiation in favour of land-borne merchandise would amount to 37 per cent., which would become a prohibitive handicap against sea-borne goods for the Manchurian market.

My Committee hope that his Majesty's Government will make very effort in the future to get all preferential terms done away with, and if abolition proves to be impracticable, to urge that the differentiation be limited to three-tenths of the existing tariff. They would further respectfully suggest, as a lever towards that end, if the statement is to be perpetuated and is to be proportionately increased with every increase of duty, to the advantage of other Powers and the disadvantage of British interests, that it should also be claimed on land-borne merchandise imported into China by the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW... Sun., 22nd Sept. 11 a.m.
HONGKONG... Tues., 24th Sept. 7 a.m.
MANILA... Wed., 26th Sept. 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN... Fri., 27th Sept. 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE: This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at
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WEATHER REPORT.

September 18th, at 12.15.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has de-
creased considerably at Guam, and slightly at
the majority of other reporting stations; the
depression remains over the Gulf of Tonkin.
A typhoon is situated near Guam; its direction
of motion is at present unknown.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24-hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
since January 1st, 82.40 inches, against an
average of 72.38 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock (S. to E. variable
winds, moderate
to light; cloudy
generally, occa-
sional rain.
Formosa Channel (S.E. winds,
moderate.

South Coast of China between the same ss
Hongkong and Lintao No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same ss
Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals
codes were introduced at Hongkong on
July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local
Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code
is that the new signals will show the
direction from which the gale is expected,
whereas the old signals showed the position
of the typhoon. The latter will be
indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local
signals. The new Local Code is given
below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal Symbol. Meaning.
1.—Red Cone.—A typhoon exists which
may possibly cause a
gale at Hongkong with-
in 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the
North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone
inverted.—Gale expected from the
South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the
East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the
West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to in-
crease.
7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force
expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals
of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station
and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it
is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at
the masthead of the storm signal mast,
the flagstaff on the premises of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the
premises of the Standard Oil Company at
Leichikok, and the flagstaff near the
Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed;
at sunset, on the tower of the Railway
Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the
Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have
the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
explosive bombs as above, in the event of
the information conveyed by this signal
being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in
the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at
the following stations:—Gap Rock,
Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan,
Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po,
to notify the fact to native craft and
passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given
to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal
from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least
24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by
Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean
velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also
warnings of expected changes in the
direction and force of the wind. Owing,
however, to the uncertain movements of
typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic
observations, it will occasionally happen
that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed
without a gale occurring at Hongkong,
or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not
likely to happen, except in the case of
typhoons forming in the vicinity and
travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or
of a local typhoon increasing its rate
of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning
to "Stand By" and watch for the next
signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approxi-
mate velocity of the storm centre will be
shown, in addition to its direction of
motion, and the position of the centre
will be given in degrees of latitude and
longitude. The time at which the warn-
ing was issued will also be given.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

17th SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.83	83	100	SW	1	—
Canton	—	29.83	71	95	W	2	—
Swatow	—	29.74	78	86	W	1	—
Amoy	—	29.81	81	100	SW	6	—
Swatow	—	29.85	70	88	—	—	—
Taihou	—	29.82	70	—	—	—	—
Taihu	—	29.82	72	—	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.84	78	—	—	—	—
Koshu	—	29.84	78	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.77	75	95	N	1	—
Canton	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Gap Rock	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Macao	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Wuchow	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Phu Lien	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Tourane	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Cape St. James	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Apurri	—	29.74	78	91	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.86	75	96	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	29.86	77	91	SW	2	—
Tacloban	—	29.86	77	91	SW	2	—
Iloilo	—	29.86	77	91	SW	2	—
Surigao	—	29.86	77	91	SW	2	—
Guam	—	29.86	77	91	SW	2	—
Laonan	—	29.86	77	91	SW	2	—

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahr-
heit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths
and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the
humidity of air saturated with moisture being
100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, o. detached
cloud, d. drizzling rain, fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, l.
lightning, c. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal
rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew
wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 18th.

Previous On Date On Date
Day at at at
at 2 p.m. 8 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer 29.73 29.75 29.74
Temperature 84 78 82
Humidity 73 91 83
Wind Direction South calm West
Force 3 0 1
Weather Rain 0 0 0

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th 84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 25th September, 1918.

Day of Week or Month	Day of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Thurs.	18	h m. s.	ft. in.	h m. s.	ft. in.
		7 43	7 6	1 24	3 2
Fri.	19	8 30	5 9	2 24	1 6
		8 41	7 8	2 18	2 5
Satur.	21	9 28	6 4	3 7	1 8
		9 33	7 8	3 7	2 0
Sun.	22	10 12	7 0	3 57	1 8
		10 12	7 1	4 12	2 4
Mon.	23	11 11	6 4	4 48	1 4
		10 49	7 3	4 43	2 9
Tues.	24	10 30	5 7	5 37	1 5
		11 28	7 4	5 13	3 4
Wed.	25	1 23	5 2	6 28	1 7
				6 42	3 8

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SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	11.00	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DRUGGAL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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Acting Superintendent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,520 tons	Mon. 14th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	Sat. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,760 tons	Sat. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	HWAH WU 8,500 tons	Sat. 28th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGO BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless telegraphy.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.

2. KATORI MARU ... SAT. 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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B. KOBEL, Manager.

Telephone 251 and 292

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS. 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Pacific Coast ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 21st Sept. at Noon

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 22nd Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... October 21st.

"CHINA" ... November 18th.

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